is published in The Globe-Democrat with the assurance that it is a correct copy of the original t "FORT WASH-PROTON, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1976.—Dear Sir: Gibbon says there is a vital difference in the consequences of a foreign and a civil war. 'The former is the external warmth of Summer-always tolerable and sometimes beneficial; the latter is the deadly heat of fever, which es, without remedy, the vitals of the Constitu tion.' I do not think opinions of a judicial nature con cerning the law or the constitution of any consequence cerning the law or the constitution of any consequence. The drunken Democrat whom the Republicans dragged ont of the Galena gutter, becauseared with the blood of his countrymen slain in domestic broit, and lifted to a high nedestal as the Moloch of their worship, rules, and until a great change in sentiment small take place, must continue to rule over the prestraje ruins of Washington's republic. That republic perished on the day that McDowell moved on to Richmond."

Mr. Redfield of The Uncinnati Commercial, letters from New-Orleans at the leaned strongly to the Democratic side, now this to say in vindication of the Returning Board: "These men who composed the Return ing Board have been abused fully as much as they deserve. They are Republicans from principle. They endanger their lives by counting in the Republican ticket, but are without reward. On the other hand they could get \$100,000 each to count in Tilden. asserted that \$300,000 of Democratic money from New-York is now here, to be used, if possible, in buying up the beard, but so far without success. This money may have been sent by New-York betting men. I do been sent by New York of the total. But I have reasonably good authority for saying that it has so far been without avail. I am informed that one of the members of the board has been approached in a manner that he centle not misunderstand, but the approach was useless. If the board was as black as it has been paluted, it seems remark ble that so large a sum should have no influence upon it."

Mr. Aaron F. Perry, who acted as Chairman of the Ohio Electors at their recent meeting, made these ting remarks upon taking the chair: "Gentlemen. it may be proper at this time to communicate to you something that has been a matter of interest to me. Matters of business took me to Washington last week, and while there I incidentally had a talk with persons familiar with the inside politics. Now, without giving special facts, it may be proper to say that officials high in authority were not disposed to do aught than their duty relative to the inauguration of a President. I of course felt sure that this would not be otherwise, but it was a comfort to me to learn from a direct source that rties in power were not disposed to carry the election for Hayes by force or fraud. The parties I conversed with have been in close telegraphic correspondence with all points where irregularities or trouble was likely to occur, and have done their utmost to prevent trouble. I was glad to be satisfied that the Administration was not taking any steps to liegally inaugurate Gov. Hayes, and further, that it case of Hayes's legal election that steps have been taken to secure his inauguration in spite of any opposition that may spring up anywhere."

The latest solution of the Presidential muddle comes from Springfield, Mass. The Republican be-lieves that the Senate will not sustain President Ferry if he decides to recognize as the regular electoral vote of each State that which is authenticated by the State Government, thus giving the Presidency to Mr. Hayes. Neither does it believe that the Democratic doctrine that either House can reject the vote of a State will prevail. It continues: "What then | Either the two Houses must concur in some disposition of the subject by accepting of rejecting such votes as will either secure an undispute election or an undisputed no choice, in which latter case, of course, the House would proceed, under the constitu tional provision, to elect Mr. Tilden. But if the two hes cannot agree upon either of these results, then vacancy as, under the Constitution, must be filled by a new election, the President of the Senate acting as President of the Government until that election is held and decided. We believe this dent of the Government until that election is held and decided. We believe this is Gov. Thick's view of the probable course of things. It is certainly the most natural outcome of the present conflict of parties and opinions, and it may be described as the worst of the peaceful alternatives of the situation."

The kind of justice the colored people would be likely to receive under Democratic rule can be in ferred from the tone of the comments of the party press upon the terrible outrage in Louislana. Thus The Troy Press says: "That wench, Eliza Pinkston, whom the Radicals in Louisiana took to New-Orleans on a straw tick to tell voudou stories, has been pretty theroughly shown up ut the meanest, dirtiest and wickedest black sho devil in the South. The penitentiary looms up before her, and if she gets her deserts she will go there to atone for the crimes of murder, abortion, assault with intent to kill, perjury, robbery, and a long list of other horrible es which we have not space to enumerate." This seems to be meant for proof that the Democrats were stiffed in killing her husband and child, and in inflict ing borrible wounds upon her. If that is not the meaning, the purpose of the arraignment is not apparent. inz, the purpose of the arraignment is not apparent. Periodic indicate the first state of the arraignment is not apparent of a single case, but sweeps away the whole mass of reported outrages in this conclusive way: "The colored man in a raw state is highly imaginative. He runs to ghosts and miraculous taings. He can construct a tragedy on less foundation than Dion Beneteault would require for a two-act drama. Not to put too fine a point on it, the average colored man is a liar."

# GENERAL NOTES.

The manager of a Chicago theater has fallen heir to an estate of \$1,750,000 in California.

Four thousand demands for space have already been addressed to the officials of the Universal Exhibit on of 1878 by manufacturers and tradesmen of all nationalities. The Wesleyan University Seniors have left

the poetess out in the cold. The young lady who was fairly elected class poet has been forced to resign, and a young man has been chosen in her place. This savors more of class politics than of chivalry.

The exhortations to economy to which some of the religious weeklies have given utterance with conriderable unction have cut off more than half their subscriptions in a single town in Miebigan. Twas an uncuristian joke to take them so literally at their word.

The iron roof of the Palmer House in Chicago is being raised thirty inches. The roof has a super ficial area of 95,800 square feet, and a weight of 7,844,000 pounds. It is being lifted in five acctions, and it takes 200 hydranlic jack-screws and 65 men two days to raise a section.

The remains of a balloon have recently been found on the coast of Iceland. In the car were human bones—an incomplete skeleton—and a leather traveling-bay containing papers so moldy as not to be deciphered. It is conjectured that this was the balloon in which the containing papers so moldy as not to be decly conjectured that this was the balloon in wh maut Price ascended during the siege of Paris

Rus in urbe-a correspondent of The London News thinks it is a very beautiful idea. The dall-ness of the streets, be urges, should be relieved by flowers in windows and balconies. He would like to see a little garden in every window in London, and he does not see why there should not be one. New-York is not so gr m and staid as London, but it is not so natiy and youthrul but that it could be freshened with vines and flowers in the front windows.

In seeking to profit by the recent terrible experience in Brooklyn, theater-builders should not lose sight of the appliances and conveniences at present in use in places of public resort in this and other large cities, some of which were fortunately employed at the Brooklyn Theater. Many who were in the parquet and dress circle may owe the preservation of their lives to dress circle may owe the preservation of their lives to the fact that the doors opened freely in and out, on what are known as double-acting hinges. In the burning of the thenier at Charleston, and of a church or cathedral at Vilparaise, several years ago, and at the more recent calamity at St. Andrew's Church in this city, in 1875, several hundred people lost their lives because of the impossibility of opening the doors with a freezied mass of struggling humanity pushing against them. The St. Andrew's accident led to the adoption of a city ordinance requi ing the doors of all places of public resort to open outwardly, and similar regulations are in force in one or two cities at the West.

The Pail Mall Greatte has been publishing.

The Pall Mall Gazette has been publishing a most interesting series of letters on the vintage of France. The following extract illustrates their fresh ness and vivacity: "The white vines of the Toursine have been noted for centuries, and the Vouvray vine-yards enjoy the reputation of yielding the finest growins. Vouvray borders the Loire a few miles from the pleasant cits of Tours, which awakens sinister recollections of Louis XL, who here spent the latter years of his reign, sbut up in his fortified castle of Pleasis-lez-Tours, around which Soott has thrown the halo of his genius in his novel of Quentin Durward. On quitting Tours we skirt a succession of popular-fringed usuallows stretching enstward in the direction of Amboise along the right bank of the Leire; and after a time a curve in the river discloses to view a range of vine-cial hights exkending some distance beyond the village of Vouvray. Balzac has described this rocky ridge as inhabited by a population of vinedressers, whose houses of several stories, hollowed out in the face of the cliff, are connected by dangerous staircases hewn in the not stone. Smoke curls from most of the chimneys which peop above the green creat of vines, while the blows of the cooper's hammer resonnd in several of the cellars. A young girl trips to her garden over the roofs of these primitive dwellings, and an old weman, tranquily seafed on a ledge of projecting rock supported solely by the thick straggling root of the y which spreads itself over the disjointed stones, leisurely turns har spinning-wheel regardless of her dairerous position. The picture sketched by the author of 1s Comédie Humaine, some forty years ago, remains true as the present day." which Scott has thrown the halo of his genius in his

# PUBLIC OPINION.

The patent plan of Schurz and Henderson to turn the Sapreme Court into a permanent Presidential Estatuning Board meets with no favor from the press is any quarter.—[Indianapolis Journal (Rep.) Good-by, Miss Liberty. If you ever kappen around again, call in and see us.—[St. Louis Times.] Pahaw, wipe your eyes. She'll be back on the 4ta of

March to hear Uncle Sammy's inaugural.-|Boston Post

The Republican party, during its 16 years enin, but it has never recognized murder as a legitimate leans of accomplishing its political ends. - Bostor Transcript (Rep.)

On the face of the certificates Hayes is elected, and we judge it probable that this result will stand. At all events, the burden of proof is now on the aide of the Democrate, with the prima facie case against them.—{N. Y. Herald (Ind.)

The work is done! Louisiana is disfranchised; the people's voice is stienced by the bayonet. "Order reigns in Warsaw!" But what else could be expected? "Do men gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles?"—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) Samuel J. Randall was the most conspicuous back-pay grabber in the Pounsylvania delegation, and now he is Speaker of the House. Where is poor R. Milton

Speer! He was punished and driven into political exile, while Randall is exalted.—[Wikkesbarre Record (Rep.) The President's Message is a very practical document, but it doesn't cover the whole ground. He doesn't once aliude to the new game of Polo, and the present rage for cardinal in feminine fashions is not discussed at all. These bold omissions invite much criticism.-|Norristown Herald (Rep.)

#### MUSIC.

MLLE, JAKOUBOWITSCH.

Our last Russian visitor, Mme. Essipoff, has taken the public so completely by storm that it is pleasant to hear that one of her compatriots is coming to us. Mile. Thérèse Jakonbowitsch, a Russian pianist, will make her debut at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening next, when she will have the assistance of Mr and Mrs. Carl Feininger. She will play Vieuxtemps's Fanasia, for violin and piano, on themes from "Oberon. (with Mr. Feininger), the Beethoven Sonata, Op. 53, and numbers by Rubinstein, Liszt, and Litelf. Mrs. Feininger will sing Proch's "Theme and Variations," and Mr. Feininger will play Ernst's "Air Hongroise." cert will be an occasion of decided interest, in view of Mme. Essipoff's extraordinary success.

### OBITUARY.

EDWARD I. SEARS, LL. D. Edward I. Sears, LL. D., born in County Mayo, Ireland, and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, died last evening, in the 57th year of his age, at the Grand Central Hotel in this city. Dr. Sears came to this country in 1848, and for a number of years was Profes sor of Languages in the Manhattan College of this in 1860 he became editor and proprietor of The International Review, the first number of which was published in June of that year, and which position he held up to the time of his death. Dr. Gordon, his family physician, and Dr. Guernsey attended him during his last illness. One of his last wishes was that his death should be announced by cable to the press in ireland. Dr. Sears leaves a wife.

#### A FIRE BRIGADE FOR THEATERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In presence of the fearful shock the public has received and the desolation carried into the heart of so many families by the burning of the Brook-lyn Theater, the all-absorbing thoughts of New-York today must be concentrated on the problem how meet or avert such another calamity in the future. It is a problem which catastrophe after catastrophe has never taught us completely to solve. Indeed there are public halls and places of nent all over the country built and being built as if their destruction by fire was in the highest degree improbable, and a consideration their infatuated architects ever entertained. Will you allow me, Sir, through the columns of your widespreading newspaper, to direct the thoughtful to what has been done elsewhere to provide against such terrible emergencles !

It is evident that fire-engines are almost worthless against a burning theater, because the few minutes which must elapse before the nearest one can reach the spot are more than sufficient to let the swift flames wrap the flimsy tinsel and tinder of the scenes in inevitable destruction. Many theaters are constructed with an iron curtain, which can be dropped between the stage and the auditorium. This in some degree pre-vents panic, and allows the audience, even when the fire has enught firm hold, a few more precious minutes to escape. Many other schemes might be enumerated, principally architectural, which afford safe and easy egress to an excited audience, but my object in writing you is rather to draw attention in a few words to a feature of the French theaters, because I think that in such buildings, fire to be conquered, must be met in its very beginnings. I have seen fire-engines playing on a burning theater when every water jet was laughed into flying steam by the angry flames long ere it reached them.

on a burning tosate with the angry flames long ere it reached them.

Many of your readers must have remarked at every theater in Paris the dapper little "pomplers," equipped with ax and beliene, stationed at intervals along the corridors, and they may have noted how the sergeant made his regular rounds with military forethought to see that every sentimel was ready and at his post. Behind the scenes on either side they may also have observed other fremen, with loss coiled at their feet, standing all night long ever prepared at a moment's notice to turn a column of water on the place where danger threatens. Water pipes are introduced on the stage and in the passages of the anditorium, so that from many sources at once the most incipient threatenings can be met with promptness and success. I should like to see such disciplice and precaution in England protect large gatherings of the people, and hope the energetic new world may yet point the old country an example by adopting it. City authorities, where the lives of the lieges are concerned, can scarcely grudge the trailing expense of an efficient fire brigade constantly on duty, and owners of theaters and public halts must regard with satisfaction what would manually enhance the security of their property. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

New York, Dec. 7, 1876.

J. Maclaire Watters.

#### A SUGGESTION FROM SHERIFF DAGGETT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Since Monday last 128 persons have been incarcerated in Raymond Street Jail. It is possible that among this number there are some who are now being mourned by their relatives as victims of the terrible fire at the Brooklyn Theater. A list of these unfor tunate prisoners can be found at my office in the Court House, and I shall be very happy to render any assistance that may lead to the discovery of any of the missing persons. Yours respectfully, ALBERT DAGGETT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Brooklyn, Dec. 7, 1876.

CONCLUSION OF THE STATE CANVASS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Dec. 7 .- The canvass of the votes for State officials was concluded yesterday. Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Fairchild, and Mr. Ross alone were present, Mr. Robinson, Governor-elect, remaining away on account of his own interest in the count, and Mr. Van Buren, State Engineer, being still sick at his home on Staten Island. The following is the official report, so far as the

leading candidates are concerned: For Governor-Robinson (Dem.), 519,831; Morgan (Rep.), 489,372; Temperance, 3,412; Greenback, 1.436. For Lieutenant-Governor-Dorshelmer (Dem.), 518,769; Rogers (Rep.), 490,075; Temperance, 3,346; Green-back, 1,565. back, 1,565.

For Canal Commissioner—Ogden (Dem.), 518,897;
Spracer (Rep.), 489,953; Temperance, 3,284; Greenback, 971.

back, 971.

It will be seen that Mr. Robinson runs over 1,000 ahead of Mr. Dorsheimer.

THE ALPHA DELTA PHI DINNER. The New-York alumni of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity heid a reunion dinner last evening at Delonico's. Over 70 members were present. Prof. Theodore W. Dwight of Columbia College presided at the dinner, and afterward spoke of the present prosperous condition, of the association, with some remarks concerning its past history. This was followed by the following tonsta: "Our Fraterfollowed by the following tonsta; "Our Fraternity," response by the Hon. John Jay; "Our Absent Brethren," by A. S. Sullivan; "Our Departed Brethren," "Our Brethren in Divinity," by the Rev. E. P. Rogers; "Medicine," by Prof. A. B. Crosby; "The Bar," by John H. Whiting; "Pollifes," by Theo. M. Polneroy; "Literature," by Prof. Sanborn; "Art," by Abram Payne; "The Press," by the Rev. Wm. A. Mataon; and "The Ladies," by President John H. Raymond of Hamilton C diege.

TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE. At a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee last evening, the Committee on Naturaliza-tion reported that 4,995 persons were naturalized previous to the election. A letter was read from Delano C. Calvin, thanking them for the support of the Democracy in the recent election. Resolutions were adopted commending the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt for his work in the campaign and his efforts peaceably to protect the party in the South.

HELPING THE LITTLE ONES. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In reading in yesterday's TRIBUNE your article, "Help for the Little Ones," my heart was touched by the eloquence of your appeal. My wife and I imme-

diately resolved to send each a dollar in aid of the Sanitarium by the Sea. I beg that you will be kind enough to receive and forward it to the proper persons. Inclosed please find P. O. order for the above-named sum. With great respect, yours very truly.

Chambersburg. Dec. 6, 1876.

[73]. 20 majored will be control to the proper persons.

[The \$2 melosed will be sent to the managers of the Sanitarium .- Ed.]

- WASHINGTON. POLITICS THE UPPERMOST THOUGHT.

SO IMPEACHMENT AT PRESENT-MR. HEWITT AND MR. RANDALL AT THE WHITE HOUSE-DIFFER-

ENCES ON THE JOINT RULE. The Democratic Congressional caucus has postponed the subject of impeaching the President until after the committees on Southern elections report. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Randolph called on the President to ask for a withdrawal of the troops from the Capitol at Columbia, S. C. President Grant replied to them in a very earnest manner, and spoke to them for an hour. Mr. Ferry and Mr. Randall have now made rulings, taking opposite sides as to the Twentysecond joint rule, the latter holding it not to be in force. Mr. Lynch of Mississippi is preparing to bring before Congress the subject of the frauds in his district which defeated him for Congress.

MR. HEWITT'S CALL ON GEN. GRANT. HE PRESENTS A REQUEST FROM WADE HAMPTON-THE PRESIDENT MAKES A LONG AND EARNEST REPLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Last night Representative Hewitt and Senator Randolph went to the White House with a dispatch from Wade Hampton asking Mr. Hewitt to endeavor to persuade the President to recognize his Legislature. The President received the two Democrats at once. A prominent Repubhean who was in the ante-room when they went in thought it would be a good idea for the President to have witnesses present at an interview of such importance, and at his suggestion two members of the Cabinet joined the party a few minutes later. All are reticent as to what occurred, but it is certain that the President departed from his habitual reserve, and gave his visitors what might be called 'a piece of his mind." He talked in a manner exceedingly vigorous and pointed in regard to the present situation and on the efforts of the Democrats to capture the Government, and was not at all selicitous of the feelings of his listeners. Wade Hampton's dispatch was an assurance that if the United States troops were withdrawn there would be no trouble. The President in hearing it read is understood to have retorted with tremendous earnestness that the rifle clubs in Columbia indicated the character of the peace that would prevail if the troops were withdrawn, and that they would not be withdrawn until assurances were received from proper authorities that they were no longer needed. Mr. Hewitt says that Gen. Grant spoke for nearly an hour. The President himself told a Republican Congressman this morning that he made the longest speech he had ever made in his life. Among many things that he complained of in the conduct of the Democrats was the misrepresentation in the newspapers, at their instigation, of his remarks in his former interview with Mr. Hewitt. He was represented as saying that he thought the vote of Louisiana should be thrown out, a statement that he never made or had any idea of making. He also spoke of the false reports circulated as to his actions in relation to the South Carolina difficulty. It is evident that the result of this last interview was not of a character to induce the Democratic leaders to seek other conferences of the kind.

IMPEACHMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

MR. WOOD'S IMPETUOSITY RESTRAINED BY THE CAUCUS-A COMMITTEE TO REGULATE THE DEM-OCHATIC POLICY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 7.—The more hot-headed Dem ocratic members of the House, who, under the lead of Mr. Fernando Wood, had determined that Gen. Grant ought to be impeached, and that the House should get about the business of impeachment forthwith, were pretty effectually disposed of by the sensible members of the party in the caucus which was held this afternoon after the adjournment. The object of this caucus was to hear the report of the committee of seven appointed at the caucus yester-

day to consider and recommend some plan of action. Mr. Hewitt, from this committee, reported a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee of ten members of the House to act with five Senators to be named by the Democrats in the Senate. Mr. Wood, as a minority of this committee, brought forward his resolution of yesterday, somewhat modified, providing for the impeachment of the President. He declared that whatever course others might take, his duty to his God and his country compelled him to take this step. The principal supporters of this resolution were Speaker Randall, Proctor Knott, and Mr. Mills of Texas, all of whom poured out the vials of their wrath upon the head of Gen. Grant. Mr. Randall seems to have been encouraged to believe, by the way in which his speech of acceptance fellow-Democrats to regard him as rather fickleminded. It seems that he undertook to oppose Mr. Wood's proposition, and was called to account by Mr. Wood, who asked him if he had not yesterday privately urged him to offer this very resolution Mr. Watterson was obliged to confess that this was true, and subsequently voted in favor of the resolution after having spoken against it.

The best speech in the cancus is said to have been made by Mr. John Young Brown of Kentucky, the Representative who was censured in the last Congress for his bitter attack in the House on Gen. Butler. He urged the Democrats to remember that they, as party men, had only a single objective point, which was the election of Mr. Tilden. It would not help to secure this result to impeach the President. On the contrary, it would raise the cry of a Confederate House, and enable Gen. Grant to go out of office as a hero, while, said Mr. Brown, if they let him alone he would pass out amid the general contempt of the people. Mr. House of Tennessee made a similar speech, asserting the folly of attempting to impeach the President. Even Mr. Hill saw the force of these arguments and moved a modification of Mr. Wood's resolution. Mr. Scott Lord proposed a substatute, leaving the matter to be determined after the return of the committees from the South. This was adopted, and afterward the substitute was laid

Mr. Hewitt's resolution was adopted, and the chairman of the caucus, Mr. Lamar, was added as an eleventh member. The committee was not appointed, but will be made up to-morrow. The Committee will have charge of every question bearing upon the policy of the party in the existing exigency. It was agreed that a resolution should be passed next Monday calling upon the President for copies of all military orders and official correspondence relative to the elections in the disputed States. It was considered that until this information and the reports of the Southern Committees had been obtained no further action by the House

GOV. HENDRICKS RELIES ON CONGRESS. HE CLAIMS THE TWENTY-SECOND JOINT RULE TO BE IN FORCE-POSSIBILITY OF TWO PRESIDENTS BEING DECLARED ELECTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7 .- The Journal to-day

publishes an interview with Gov. Hendricks on the situation. He thinks that the action of the Returning Boards in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana is not in accordance with the law of those States or the Federal Constitution, but hopes Congress will do justice and assert the true spirit of the Constitution. He does not believe the Vice-President can declare who is elected, or that the two houses of Congress are simply witnesses as to the count, furnishing tellers to certify to the correct reading of the ballots. He relies upon the 22d Joint Rule, which he contends has been in operation since 1858, and declares it is a legislative interpretation of the Constitution, specially intended to meet such a crisis as the present one. He admits the possibility of the House declaring Gov. Tilden President and the Senate declaring Gov. the most serious character, and entail upon all par-ties the gravest responsibility. He declined making any statement as to his recent meeting with Gov. Tilden. Hayes President, and that such a crisis would be of

RANDALL AND FERRY ON THE JOINT RULE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

certain request that was asked could not be granted even by unanimous consent because the joint rule prohibited it. Mr. Ferry yesterday in the Senate in similar statement declared that there were no joint rules, so that the presiding officers of the two Houses have already taken opposite views of this question.

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT. HAYES'S INAUGURATION NOW EXPECTED-WHAT THE

DEMOCRATS HAVE DONE TO FORFEIT CONFI-DENCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Tae Republicans are con

fident to-night that the country will accept the inauguration of Hayes as the rightful solution of the Presidential complication. They believe that the Democrats, by their conduct since the election, have excited distrust and alarm. The worst features in the conduct of the Democrats are stated as follows: First, they endeavored to bribe a Hayes elector in South Carolina to betray his trust, and made a direct offer to him of a large sum of money. Second, they made a similar corrupt proposition to one of the Hayes electors in Louisiana. Third, they tried to purchase one of the Republican members of the Florida Board of State Canvassers, in order to secure a majority on the board, and have the electoral vote of the State returned for Tilden. Fourth, they induced the Governor of Oregon to trample upon the laws of his State and upon his own oath of office, and give a certificate of election to a Democrat who had no shadow of legal right to the certificate. It is held here that Gov. Haves has received 185 lawfully cast electoral votes, and there is no Republican in Washington to-night who does not believe be will be inangurated President of the United States.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI. PRO RATA FARES WITH THE UNION PACIFIC SOUGHT

BY ENACTMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The House in the morning hour to-day began the consideration of the bill which provides that the Union Pacific Railroad shall make pro rata passenger rates and fares with the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. This bill practically makes the Burlington and Missouri road a branch of the Union Pacific, with the full privileges of the latter road. It is supported strongly by Mr. McCrary of Iowa and by a considerable number of Congressmen through whose territory the road runs. Those who favor the bill argue that it was the intention of the original act that the Parlington and Missouri road should be a part of the Union Pacific, but that the latter, taking advantage of a cierical error in the organic act, has to this day defeated the purpose of that act.

The friends of the Union Pacific upon the floor indicated a belief that the passage of the bill would reduce the revenues of the road. They based their opposition upon this ground in order to secure defeat by postponement. They endeavored to take advantage of a rule of the House which provides that any bill making approthe House which provides that any bill making appro-priations of public property or affecting Government revenues shall first be considered in Committee of the Whole. Taey claim that this pro rata bill would reduce the revenues of the Union Pacific, and consequently im-pair the securities of the road held by the Government as well as reduce the amount required by law to be set aside for the slaking fund, which is five per cent of the met carvings. The bull went over at the expiration of the morning heur.

A SUBJUGATED SOUTHERN DISTRICT. THE FEAUDS AND VIOLENCE BY WHICH A REPUB-LICAN MAJORITY OF 18,000 WAS DESTROYED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 7.-Representative Lynch of Mississippi has prepared a statement showing the methods adopted to defraud him of his redicction last Fall. The district is known as the "Shoe-string District" from its great length and slight width. It is arranged to take in all the heavy negro counties in the State with the view of making it the only sure Republican district. After the complete success of the plan of terrifying the State in 1875, the Democrats, under Gen. Chalmers, determined to wrest this district also from the Republicans. Although the majority was nearly 18,000, they as plished this without resorting to much violence. Intimi-dation was confined chiefly to two countles, Clalborne and Jefferson, where no Republican clubs were allowed to be organized. In Claiborne County Mr. Lynch was informed he must hold no meetings there. The Democratic frauds began with the registration. In Claiborne County over 1,000 Republican voters were denied the

right to register, the whites registering first, and the re-mainder of the time allowed by law being consumed in putting nonsensical and unauthorized questions to the colored voters, so that only a small part of them were able to get their names on the list. In Warren County the board of registry made affirmative answers to questions not authorized by law as a condition of registration, and in this manner disenfranchised about 3,000 Republican voters. On election day frauds of the most outrageous character were practiced systematically throughout the district. In Mr. Lynch's own county-Adams-a change of over 1,200 votes was made in one was received, that hostilities against the Executive parish by taking Republican ballots out of the boxes. should be begun at once. Mr. Watterson was placed in Mr. Lynch's own precinct he watched the elecin a peculiar position, which induced some of his tion carefully himself, and up to 2 o'clock, when election officers took a recess for 361 votes had been polled, of which number the Republicans had over 300. After dinner 186 votes were polled, 85 of which were Republican; but when the votes were counted out at night there were only 85 Republican votes n the box, the number cast after dinner, showing clearly that the officers, when they went to dinner, took out all the Republican votes and put Democratic votes in their stead. This is a specimen of many frauds of a similar

kind of which Mr. Lynch has evidence. In Issaquena County, at every precinct except one, the Democrats took out Republican votes and put their own party tickets in in their stead. In Wilkinson County not only were the same tactics employed, but armed bodies of men went to the residences of leading Republicans on

of men went to the residences of leading Republicans on the might preceding the election and demanded and obtained the Republican tickets and destroyed them, so that the next day, in many precisets, not a single Republican vote was polled. In that county a Republican majority of over 1,000 was reduced to less than 200.

Mr. Lynch, in his statement, takes up all the counties in his district and shows how general and systematic were these barefaced frands. The above are examples only. Intimidation was practiced, it seems, but to a emaparatively small extent, the election beaut in the innels of the Democrats, and they found it much easier simply to destroy the Republican ballots in the boxes and substitute for them their own tickets.

# WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1876, The general disposition of the Republicans to meet the Democrats more than half way in the direction of a fair solution of the Presidential difficulty found a very proper expression in presolution offered in the House to-day by expression in presolution offered in the House to-day by Mr. McCrary of Iowa. This resolution provides for a bind commutee of five members of the House and five Benators to report without delay such measure, either of law or constitutional amendment, as may secure the removal of all differences or doubts of the proper mode of counting the electoral vote, to the end that the vote may be legally counted and the result declared by a proper tribanal, whose decision would not be questioned. Mr. McCrary asked for immediate action upon his resolution. The Democrats appeared to passit at once. On motion of Mr. Wood, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The prospects of the adjustment of the Colorado diffi-

The prospects of the adjustment of the Colorado diffi-culty improve. The resolutions of the Colorado Legislature were introduced, read, and referred in House to-day without opposition. It is understood that the Judiciary Committee will, at a very early day, report to seat the R-presentative. The Democrats have been nearly shamed out of their position on this question.

The Democrats have made good their promise with re-

spect to the Pension Appropriation bill. It was reported to-day. It appropriates something less than \$29,000,000, which is fully \$2,000,000 less than last year. It is not expected that any more appropriation bills will be reported until the Presidential compileations are more nearly adjusted. The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to report a bill appropriating \$21,000 for the estimated expenses of the Special Committee appointed by the House to investigate election matters in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Fordia. The committee agreed to take up the Post-Office Appropriation bill next Saturday.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day appointed sub-committees of two members each to report to the full committee on. Saturday next as to the

report to the full committee on Saturday next as to the best method of conducting the investigations with regard to the Southern elections. Judge Lynde of Wisconsin declined to serve upon the

Louisiana Committee, and Mr. Beebe of New-York takes his place. The committee leaves to-night. Mr.

MEETING OF THE BANK CLERKS' ASSOCIATION. The Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association held their eighth anniversary last evening at Assotion Hall. After the address by the chairman, the Hon. William E. Dodge, and the augual report of the President of the association, C. H. Dummer, the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., defined fully the principles of a republican form of government, and the relations of individuals to it. The first duty of an American citizen was to attend Washington, Dec. 7.—Mr. Randall took occasion to-day in an incidental remark to officially define his position upon the joint rules. He said that a the doctrine of State Rights, which would

sink nationality out of sight, and believed that the nation which advocated such principles, like another Greece, must surely perish. At the close of his remarks he called upon the young men before him to do their political duty. When the address was concluded, Mr. Dodge, first asking to be excused for making a motion, as he was chairman of the meeting, moved that the association have 10,000 copie of Dr. Duryce's address printed, and the bill sent in to himself. The motion was adopted.

### THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

MR. D. A. WELLS'S REASONS FOR ITS EXISTENCE. Boston, Dec. 7 .- Mr. David A. Wells delivered a lecture on "The Present Industrial, Commercial, and Financial Depression, its Causes and its Remedies," in the Lowell Institute, last evening. The following is a summary of his points:

the Lowell Institute, last evening. The following is a summary of his points:

The first phenomena which merited attention in consideration of this subject was the universality, but at the same time great irregularity, of the economic disturbance; for it existed not merely in the United States, but almost everywhere, whatever the degree of a nation's resources. He called attention, also, to how this disturbance, geographically emisidered, had differed in degree. It had been small in France, great in the United States, grievous in Massachusetts, light in California, a calmulity almost unto death to the inhabitants of many a wild and sparsely settled territory, and it had not enriched those at the great centers of exchange. He could think of but one general cause—the steady and extensive use of laborsaving machinery and processes—and he showed by numerous illustrations how the employment of the same amount of labor now as in 1860 resulted in a present greatly increased product. He called attention, however, to one other cause, which the London Economist considered of sufficient importance to stand by itself, and that was the opening of the sace Canal, which had diverted from employment about 2,000,000 satiling tonnage and established steam tomage, shortened the time for operations in India produce in Europe to the extent of five-sixths, obviated the necessity of accumulating and earrying large stocks in Europe, or, to sum up, it had rendered unnecessary a large and costly amount of the old machinery of an important branch of the world's trade—warchouses, sailing vessels, capital six mouths, bills, and the merchant blanself with his large retinue of employés—and had caused immense los es, mischief, and contusion. All these improvements would, of course, be a benefit to mankind in the end, after society had accommodated the first own changes, and the past few years had been that period of transition and readjustment.

But a hore important influence than any other in producing decreasion was, and ubrelly, the jose o

and the past few years had been that period of transition and readjustment.

But a here important influence than any other in producing depression was, and abtedly, the loss of capital during the last ten or fitteen years, in ways which he enumerated as follows: Invested by the people of the country in worthless or unremanerative enterprises, which they had been led by advertisements in religious and other newspapers to believe were secure and would pay large interest: expended by natious for implements and equipments of war, and not for useful and productive articles, the per cent for the latter being not more than 12 per cent, and in the case of the United states not more than 4 per cent of the present debt; labor lost while men were in the army, etc.; the transfer of active and floating capital to fixed and untransferable capital or unremanerative railroads; losses by mercan-States not more than 4 per cent of the present debt; labor lost while men were in the army, etc.; the transfer of netive and floating expital to fixed and untransferable capital or unremunerative railroads; losses by mercantic failures, which in this country, for the twenty-one months ending Sept. 30, 1876, involved an indebtedness of \$353,000,000, and more than 1 per cent of all the business firms; and, lastly, the pressure of taxation caused by largely mercased Federal, State, and municipal expenditures and defaulted bonds. Under all these heads valuable and striking statistics were given. Mr. Wells then considered the historical sequences of the various agencies that had been at work to produce the existing state of affairs. He mentioned our war as the primal cause, fostering, as it did, the sprit of trade and speculation as contradistinct from the spirit of production. Next he mentioned the fact that, in proportion as the warges of labor had advanced, the effectiveness of labor, measured either by quantity or quality of national product, had greatly diminished; and in this connection he alluded to, and condemned as being without just cause, the spirit of discontent prevailing among workingmen, from a helief that capital was more largely remnerated than labor. He carefully discussed the doctrine of extreme protection, which he condemned; the disastrons influences of an irredectable currency, the construction of railroad lines in advance of any need, and the position of the Government in connection with such enterprises; and spoke saily of the diminution of the agricultural products of the country. Among the reasons why this industrial and commercial distress was universal, he mentioned first the fact that nations and countries were new so closely united tout a local disturbance in one would affect the whole body pointe, and he also showed how many causes at work in this country, such as increased national and municipal expenditures, the aprit of speculation, waste and extravagance were also at work in other

### MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, a slight fall of tempera-ture and south-west winds shifting to westerly and north-westerly with generally cloudy weather and snow e northern portion.

the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy and stightly colder weather, with south-west to nor stationary or slowly rising barometer.

## TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

torning. Noon. Night. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

The diagrees shows the bacometrical variations in this city by tenthand translations. The perpendicular lines are divisions of time for the 5 house preceding mining. The central nectorist lines are as 20 inches hight of the bacometer. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the increment using those house.

The decline of the barometer continued yesterday, but the thermometer remained near freezing point, having risen very slightly. There is not much moisture in the air. With so low a barometer fair weather cannot be anticipated.

For this city and vicinity partly cloudy and at times omewhat threatening wester is to be expected to-day and to-morrow, with no remarkable change of tempera-

# FAIRNESS OF NEW-YORK'S VOTE.

At the opening of the present session of Congress the Hon. Clinton D. McDongal of Auburn introduced in the House of Representatives a resointion calling for an investigation of alleged election frauds in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. John I. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Elections, has sent to Mr. McDougal a dispatch in which he says that he knows nothing in regard to Brooklyn and Jersey City, but as to New-York he knows "that the rese cast in this city, excepting possibly such as were thrown upon the old naturalization papers of 1868, were those of legal voters, and that the canvass of votes east was honestly conducted." He adds: "I know of no differences of opinion among parties here as to this. I have no desire to seem officious, but I deem it my daty, both individually and officially, to speak with fairness as to facts within my knowledge." nothing in regard to Breoklyn and Jersey City, but as to

BENEFIT PERFORMANCES AT THE THEATERS. Messrs. Peole & Donnelly, lessees and managers of the Grand Opera House, and J. B. Atwater and Miss Lettie Allen, now playing there, offer the whole receipts next week for the benefit of the sufferers by the Brooklyn Theater disaster, and desire the Mayor of Brooklyn to depute an officer to receive the proceeds of the performances. The entire proceeds of the performance of "Baba," at Niblo's Garden, next Monday evening will be devoted to the same object. A performance in German is to be given at the New-York Stadt Theater for the benefit of the sufferers.

# THE HUNTER'S POINT HOMICIDE.

Coroner Davien concluded the inquest last evening in the case of the shooting of Patrick Taft, the watchman of the Long Island Railroad Company, who was shot by Dennis Ryer, another watchman, on Nov. 26. The jury returned a verdict that Ryer caused Tatt's death, and the prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PROBABLY ACCIDENTAL DROWNING. The body of the woman found drowned at the foot of West Tenth-st., on Tuesday, was yesterday identified at the Morgue as that of Mrs. Sarah Crawford, age 47, of No. 410 West sixteentiest, who left her home hast Friday morning to get a baset of coke. It is thought that she accidentally fell off the dock while on her way to the coke yard.

NOMINATION TO CONGRESS DECLINED. CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7 .- The Hon. F. A.

Pike declines the nomination for Congress from the IId District.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 7.—A young son of Frank Traiton of York, Me, white playing with matches set his clothes on fire and was burned to death.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The Turf Board of Appeals have tystored ban Mace, E. E. Bood, and Frank Van Vess traporarily, and Albemarie, the latter subject to a line of \$500.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—News has just been received of the murder of Mrs. Frederick Herson, at Malden, Mass. Her body was found in her room at the Evelyn House. Her hus-band cannot be found. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has chartered the steamer Australia, and slo-saited this morning for sydney, taking the British mails, her-damages having been repaired.

damages having been repaired.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.—The missing City Clerk of Newport, Benjamic Marsh, has been heard from. He telegraph from Williamaport, Pena, this geoming, stating that he was going west and the not want to be interfered with.

ABANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The Lord cannel case was continued the ay account withouses being examined. Elias B. Hungerlord testined that the work in question was worth from 526 000 to \$50,000, tased on work done at the same place seven years ago.

WHAT NOT TO Do.—Do not go to a theater, or in a strambout or a train of cars, or ride in any valide, or walk in the streets, or stay in the house, or any where else, until you get an accident policy in the Kutcherbocker Casualty Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway, N.

"Have you any rebutting testimony to offer, Patrick ?" asked the justice of a prisoner arranged for goat-killing. Pat scratched his head; a new light seemed to dawn on him. "Rebutting, is it! Shure-an' that's just what's the matter, yer Honor; the bloody basic butted me till divi!" a stitch of sate was left on ma breeches, yer Honor, and that's why I'm here to-day." Pat was acquitted.

Herter has such a reputation for the manuand durable fashion, that the advertisement of an auction sale of his work at Kurtz's gallery deserves special

piness. There could be no better event life than that which has produced the finest scaps in the market, and now gives to the world that nonparell, B. T. Rubbitt's Toilet Soap. No that it is good for bables alone, but what is best for the little because this toilet soap is so pure and delicious a household because this toilet soap is so pure and delicious a household.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LIVERPOOL—In steamskip Algeria. Dec. 7.—P. Amicroon and wire, Miss Anderson, A. Bapteste, Louis Bapteste, George Bapteste, Miss Julin Bapteste, Mra Bartisa, Henry A. Beers, the Hon. R. J. Carteright, Prof. O. B. Cheney, F. L. Dibble and wife, W. Downs, E. A. Farrington, Mr. Ford, the biou. A. B. Fosler, Mrs. M. A. Fosker, C. G. Franskiya, wife, two children, and two maids. Chas. Green, C. G. Grieselamer, W. A. Hadden and wife, J. E. S. Hadden, C. Hall, E. Hattl. J. H. Haviband, A. G. Hunter, Mrs. E. M., Hutchmon, Mr. Ingram and wife, Frank J. Iselin, E. Jones, Mrs. Clinton Locke, Mrs. L. P. Lord, Thomas Main, Affred Mate, Danel Meyer and wife, Miss M. E. O'Brien, Mr. Polledy, Mrs. Shaw, W. Shaw, Mr. Skiner and wife, Sergeant Seligh, F. S. Spedding, Capt. W. Stark, S. V. Stratton, C. W.

phan, Geo. W. Turner, Mr. Wanzer and wife, W. Wilkin, I. W. C. Wilson.

RIOM HAVRE—In stamplin France. Dec. 7.—John J. yer. J. M. Zangroniz, H. C. Thompson, J. N. Perillo, C. ein, N. Kaygaroid, Jeannie Prevost, P. Thompsrenz, arles Hennbert, Charles Krohv. G. Auguste, Maurice Gan-les. billot.
FROM HAMBURG—In steamship Prisia, Drc. 7.—Mrs. FROM HAMBURG—In steamship Prisia, Drc. 7.—Mrs. Virgina Wright and daughter, A. A. Graepel, Miss. Becker, M. Meyer, Frod Haho, Mrs. Wallack and deughter, Julius Kroger, Dr. Triney, Dr. Danster, J. Erasss, L. H. Hinok and Wrig. Frits Ruhmann, wife and son. G. A. Roeder, Margaret Ehrbacher, Otto Olocke, Dr. H. Harnisch, A. Elkan Arabia Chaoska, J. Anderson, H. Hinricha, Jacob Weisel and wife, Stephan Boos, H. Petera

### LATEST SHIP NEWS

(For other Ship News see Third Page.) ARRIVED.
Steamship State of Georgia (Br.), Cooper, Glasgow Nov.
42, and Larne 25th, with mose, and pass, to Austin Baldwin &

Co.

Steamship Algeria (Br.). Watson, Liverpool Nov. 25, via Gneonsown 26th, with misse, and pass, to Chas G. Francklyn. Steamship Almators (Br.). Witson, Summerside P. E. L., Steamship Almators (Br.). Witson, Summerside P. E. L., via Hall ax, N. S., 3 days, with potatoos to A. E. Outerburge. Steamship New-Orieans, Doarborn, New-Orieans Dec. 1, with misse, and pass, to Clark & Seamsn.

Steamship Leo, Daniels, Havana Nov. 30, via Nassau Dec. 10, with misse, and pass, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Leo, Daniels, Havana Nov. 30, via Nassau Dec. 10, with misse, and pass, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Cen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with misse, and pass, to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Bark Cutacoa (of Winter, Hallett, Boston, With misse, and days, with hibes, &c.

Bark Candido C. (Ital.), Caflero, Queeustown 90 days, in ballat.

Brig Harry & Aubrey (of Pugwash, N. S.), Priggs, Demrara 39 days, with sugar. Brig Feinia (Ital.), Pecsio, Lisbon Sept. 25, with sait. Brig Manlius (of Nassau), Todd, Havana 27 days, with mo lasses.
Schr. kingleader (of Sydney, C. B.), Townsend, Halifax S days, with potatoes.
Schr. S. W. Townsend, Townsend, Baltimore, with coal.

daya, with potatoes.

Schr. S. W. Townsend, Townsend, Baltimore, with coal.

Steamships P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Herder, for Hamburg; State of Newada, for Rotterdam; Canima, for Rottmuda; Cortes, for New-Orieans; Mansolis, for Savanah; Isane Bell for Richmend; ship Isane Webb, for Liverpool; barks Tianis, for Rremen; Alaska, for Naples; Gateshead, for Newcasile; Vision, for Cark or Falmouth.

SALLED BY WAY OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Steamsh pe Eleancea, for Portland; Gaucus, for Boston; brig Susan Berget, for Gibraltar; schrs. Stephen J. Watts, for ot. John. B. Fannie & Edith, for Reliast; becater foakes, for Machibis; Bengal, for Camdon; Vote, for Thomaston; Ann J. Laughton, for Portland; Hero and Andrew Paters, for Salem; Lucy Wentworth, for Mansdell; Albert Treat and Helen Augusta; for Boston; B. H. Jones, for Wickford; Lizane D. Small, for Nag Harbor; E. W. Hines and O. Scotleid, fo New-Huven; Bela Peck, for New-London.

WIND—Sunset, moderate; W. N. W.; Glondy.

DISASTER.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 7.—The sehr, Ceres, loaded with coal, was carried by a swit current against the Portsmouth bruke. A hole was stove in her side a. d the vessel sank. The crew were saved.

\*\*VORKIGN PORTS.\*\*

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 7.—The North German Lloyds Line steamship Hanaa, Bussins, from New York, arrived here to-ANYANA. Der. 7.—The steamship Clyde, Kennedy, from New Yors Dee, 2, arrived here this afternoon.

HAVANA. No. Dec. 7.—Attived, is afternoon.

HARFAN. N. S. Dec. 7.—Attived, steamsups Carroll, from Boston, and Ontario, from Laverpool. Salied, steamship Flamborough, for Charleston.

1,0N50N. Dec. 7.—Salied Dee, 1. M. B. Millan, Mathilds Krane, Johanna, Capt. Lomiox; 3d, Marcia Greenless, John Laughlup, 7th, Levistana, Edwin & Lizzle, Vancouve. Capt. Arrived Dec. 1, Affred, Cara Jenkius; 2d, Angelita, Nobe, Antonio; 6th, Eliza McLaughlin, Texas; 7th, Miver Ladus, and Adelina.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

and Adelma.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 7.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Gipsey Queen and Marrianna, from Rio Janeiro; Japan and Ludwig, Irom Bremen;
NEW-ORLKANS Dec. 7.—Arrived at the Passes, ship John Patten, trom Bremen; barss Emms, from Bordenux; Ergo, From Gioncester. Gleared, ships Dacota and Caledonia. En Liverpool, bark Leannington, for Havre. Sailed, steamships Knicker-Docker and Algiers.
SAVANSAII, Dec. 7.—Arrived, ship Eureka, from Liverpool, for Key West, dismasted; scars, Mary B. Harris and Annie P. Chase, from New-York. Sailed, steamship Rapidan, for New-York. New-York.

NEW INTERPRETATION OF KEY. Parties whose names appear in THE MERCANTILE ACENCY Reference Book rated worth above \$20,000 are respectfully informed that a general reduction will take place in the Ratings or Estimates of Capital by the operation of the New KEY, which will be adopted in the January Book, now in

Timely notice is thus given, that those who feel that they have not shared in the general shrinkage of values consequent upon the depression of the past three years may have oppor nity to show cause why their ratings should not be reduc-

be given.

A circular explanatory of the New Key, and how it will affect the ratine of the party applying, will be sent by the undersigned on application. Our representatives will be glad to call on any who may not find it convenient to vist our offices. DUS, BARLOW & CO., 335 Broadway.

While Parker's Ginger Tonic subdues irritation of the stemach and bowels, it is equally efficacious in its effect on the inners. As a cure for coughs cooks, and sore throat it is witnout exception superior to any and all others. A teaspoonted taken bourly will cure the worst cold in two days. No one can afford to be without it. Ask your druggist to get it for you. Hiscox. & Go., Pharmaceutical and Manufacturing Chemista, 103 William st., N. Y.

MARRIED. BREWERTON-FLEMING—At Trinity Church, Irvington Dec. 5, 1876, by the Rev. S. P. Simpson, Capt. Henry F Brewerton, U. S. Army, to Julia Fleming, niece of the offi-ciating clergyman.

crating clergyman.

BRIOGKS-TAPPEN-On Dec. 6 inst., at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Morgan, assisted by the Rev. R. Helier Newton, Clarence Brooks to Josephine H., eldest daughter of Frederick D. Tappen, e.g., all of this city.

COMSTOCK-PHILLIPS-At Nashua, N. H., Dec. 6, by Rev. Jacob Leroy, Mr. Wm. T. Comatock of New-York City to Miss Ida, daughter of Oliver H. Phillips, esq., of Nashua, ELY-BERRIAN-On Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1876, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Mr. John A. Fily to Miss Mary E. Berrian, daughter of the late Cornelius A. Berrian.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

# DIED.

BUNKER-In Brooklyn, on fourth day (Wednesday), twolfth month, 6th, 1576, Paul Bunker, in the 77d year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the functal at his late residence, Np. 24 Lefferts-place, on sixth agy (Friday), 8th hats, at 20 clock p. m., BURROUGHS-At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4, 1876, William Burroughs, jr., formerly of this city, in his 26d year. Newbaryport papers please copy.

CAPR-At Denver, Col., on Monday, the 4th inst., James W. Carr, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

COND-ER-In Brooklyn, Dec. 6, Stephen Conover, formerly of this city, in his 34in year.

Relatives and friemis are invited to attend his funeral from his late revidence, 207 McDonough-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Take Futton-st. or Habsey-st. CROCKER-On Wednesday, Dec. 6, in the 54th year of her age, Mary A., wife of Henry it, Crooker.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 54 West Twenty-first-st., on Frings, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

FORNACHON-On Wednesday, 6th inst., of diphtheria, Erective Evene Formation, age. 3 vegrs. 7 months, and 18

Boston papers please copy.

FORNACHON—On Wednesday, 6th Inst., of diphtheria, Ernest Eugene Formerhon, agen 3 years, 7 months, and 16 days, youngest son of Joseph and Louise M. Formerhon. The sone-ral will take place at the residence of his parents, 1,041 Third-ave. on Friday, 8th Inst., at 1 c. m. Relatives and friends of the family age respectfully invited.

HODGSON—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, at White Flains, N. Y., Hattle, daughter of Dr. G. W. and Elizabeth Hodgsop.
Funeral from the Momorial M. E. Church on Satarday, Dec. 9, at 1 '2 o'clock p. m.

9, at 1 2 o'clock p. m.
JACKSON—On Thursday, Dec. 7, Letitia Jane Mseauley, wife of George T. Jacksen, in the 63d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 138 East Twenty-sixth-st., on Saturday, the 2th mat., at 1 p. m.

SEARS—Dec. 7, 1876, of angina pectoris, Edward I. Lls. D. New-York, editor of the National Quarterly F in the o7th year of his age.

SLAYBACK—on Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1876, Jesche Williston, only daughter of John D. and Jennie E. Slayback, aged S montics, 19 days. months, 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock at No. 416 Madhson-ave.

# Special Notices.

Choice Funeral Flowers.
First-class artists. High prices out of fashion.
CHUTTENDEN, 945 Broadway.

Post-Office Notice.—The foreign units for the week culling SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1876, will close at this office on TUES. DAY at 5:30 a.m. for Europe by steamahip Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 6 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 a.m., for Europe, by atomaship Herdrey, via Piranouth, Cherbourg, for Europe, by atomaship Herdrey, via Piranouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg of Inthumond, via Queenstown; (correspondence stramship bury of bichmond, via Queenstown; (correspondence for Gorman) and Scotland to be forwarded by this strauler must be specially addressed); and at 9 a.m., for Europe, by steamship California, via Glasgow; and at strauler must be specially addressed); and at 9 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Amorica, via Suntiamp-11:30 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Montana, Farthia, and City ton and Breunen. The steamships Montana, Farthia, and City ton and Breunen. The steamships Montana, Farthia, and cit Richmond will not take mails for Domark, Sweene, and of Richmond will not take mails for Chima, de., will leave San Francisco Jan. 1. "The mails for Chima, de., will leave San Francisco Jan. 1. "The mails for Australia, de., will leave San Francisco Jan. 1."